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Africa where no other white woman has ever been, and she writes pleasantly and humorously of out-of-the-common experiences. Mrs. Cator was a woman of refinement living in a primitive sort of way and deprived of many ordinary comforts, and yet she was sunny and sanguine enough to be cheerful under most situations.

**The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher.—A Narrative of Work and Travel in the Philippine Islands.** By William B. Freer. xi and 344 pp., 12 Illustrations, Map, and Index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. (Price, \$1.50.)

Mr. Freer tells only of what he has seen and a part of which he has been. His narrative has to do with his personal experiences with the natives, from the Igorrote mountaineers of the north to the civilized Bicols of the south of Luzon. He had a large opportunity to study them well; for he was the teacher and adviser of many of them, and was brought into close dealings with them every day. Mr. Freer is evidently a man of sense and tact, and he is of the kind of American teachers who are highly praised by the Philippine Commission for the remarkable influence they have really exerted upon the natives. He shows the Filipino in his desirable traits and in his weakness, and demonstrates what the public schools are doing to fit the people ultimately for a fuller measure of self-government than they now possess. In connection with the fact that the school children are now learning to speak English, it is significant that the Spanish language is in no way their tongue, not more than three or four per cent. of the Filipinos being able to speak it. Each of the fifty or more tribes has its own Malay dialect. The author says the time is now ripe for the general introduction of such industrial instruction as has been given at the Manila trade school, where the instruction includes gardening, agriculture, carpentry, iron work, and housekeeping.

**L'Italie Illustrée.** Par P. Jousset. 703 pp., 14 coloured maps and plans, 9 black maps, 12 engravings, and 784 photographic reproductions. Librairie Larousse, Paris, 1905 (?). (Price, 22 frs.)

This quarto volume is a beautiful picture-book, and a very heavy one, because photographs fill fully half the space and heavily-sized paper is required to print them well. Both in letterpress and in picture the scenery, the ancient and modern monuments of art and architecture, the activities and the life of the people are graphically presented, although in a purely popular manner. The photographs are of the highest quality, which is all that need be said of the pictorial attractiveness of a volume devoted to Italy. The reproductions of Sella photographs, for example, appear to be fully equal to the originals. The plans of cities and ruins are excellent, but the coloured maps are not quite worthy of the encomium passed upon them in the preface. They are based upon detailed topographic surveys, and their scale is large enough for a true and fine generalization of the surface forms, but the work is much inferior to good atlas sheet standards.

**The New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1905.** By E. J. von Dadelszen. vi and 771 pp., Maps, Diagrams, Appendix, and Index. John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, 1905.

Gives in compact and well-arranged form a vast amount of information